THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship JOHN BRIGHT," Captain J. E. BRYMNER, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY the 5th instant at 8 A.M.

The above steamer will carry from Galle to Singapore and Hongkong the cargo of the steamer *Indore* which left this on the 14th ultimo and was disabled near Colombo.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.
China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's office, Bombay, 1st April 1863.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

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Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

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Bombay, 1st April 1863.

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Traffic Manager's Officer Bombay Terminus, 31st March 1863.

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Bombay, 20th March 1863.

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For Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Sudasheghur, 2nd Mrch 1863.

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PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and Island of Ta. Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, and a Cause Collum *v.* Vivesah.

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

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Finale to Part first.
THE WHOLE HOG OR NONE.
BY DAVE CARSON.

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Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	239
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s.	0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 12s.	0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 15s.	0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 5s.	0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (31st March 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	465 to 479
New Dholleras, (to arrive)	"	445 to 448
New Bhownuggar, (ready.)	"	452 to 453
New Oomrawutteer	"	420 to 422
Old Comptа.....	"	427 to 428
Old Dharwar Sawgr aned	"	528 to 530
New Ranee, and Nuggur	"	425 to 427
New Veraval	"	431 to 433
New Khandeish	"	415 to 429
New Poratchee	"	430 to 432
New Accote.....	"	428 to 430
New Mangalore	"	429 to 432
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,645 to 1,650.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.		6-14 to 7 Rs. per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...		7-8 to 7-9
Gingelly mixed (Black " and White)		33 to 34
		38 to 39
Niger		27 to 28

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

Corrected up to 10 a. m. Monday, 23rd March, 1863.

THE express portion of the London mails of the 18th February *via* Bombay came to hand yesterday. Our telegrams from London are dated the 27th of February.

PRODUCE MARKET.—This market continues firm in the face of limited supplies, and presents no features requiring especial attention. Although the exports still show well, they chiefly refer to parcels settled for some time since.

IMPORT MARKET.—The active demand noticed in our last report continues, and prices have again advanced considerably.

JOINT STOCK SHARES—Command full rates, and there has been a considerable business done in favourite stock since our last. Bengal Bank and Bonded Warehouse shares fully sustained the late advance. Bengal Tea shares have been sold at 100 per cent. premium, and the East Indian Tea Company are expected to declare their first dividend next month. The India General Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend of Rs. 85 per share, but Inland Steam stock is generally dull, whilst Tug shares are in good demand. Considerable sales of East India Coal shares have been made at quotations; whilst Bengal and Beerbhoom scrip maintain their high premium. The Great Eastern Hotel Company's shares have risen in value, and East Indian Railway scrip is up to Rs. 232. Bengal Printing Company's share are dull and lower in value.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—We have no change to report in this market. The abundance of money serves to maintain rates, and the unlucky persons who have to complete their time bargains at this time are suffering serious loss, some of the keenest speculators, and even one or more of the banks are said to have suffered from the sudden advance during the last few weeks.

MONEY MARKET.—The only change to note as regards money is, that the Bank of Bengal have reduced their margins for loans on Government Securities, leaving their rates as before; better terms can, however, be obtained outside upon first class securities.

EXCHANGE.—As there have been only two business days between the departure of the Bombay mail and the present opportunity, the transactions in Exchange have not been large, but rates are one sixteenth lower. Bank bills on London have sold at 2-0⅞, and credits may be quoted at from 2-0¾ to 2-0⅞; and documentary at 2-0⅞ to 2-0½. We hear of no transactions of importance. On France rates are about as last quoted. On China the rate remains nominally Rs. 222; and on Mauritius Rs. 51 to Rs. 51½ for 30 and 60 days' sight bills.

FREIGHTS.—Have had a downward tendency since the closing of last mail, which is to be attributed to the scarcity of produce. There being no seeds in the market, and the jute season over, shipments for Europe have been very limited. For the country Ports some vessels have been engaged at lower rates. The disengaged tonnage is again scarce. The following vessels have been chartered since last mail:—For China.—*Sir Hugh Rose*, 975, to load a cargo of rice for Hong Kong at $ 1-25, and Shanghai at $ 1-80; *Arabbay*, 959, to load a cargo of rice for Hong Kong at $1-18. For Mauritius.—*Istamboul*, 1007, to load a cargo of rice at Rs. 2-5 per bag or Colombo, at Rs. 1-14, per bag. Singapore.—*Barbarossa*, (Bremen) 375, to load at the rice ports at 87½ cents per picul. For Port Blair.—*Collingwood*, 682, at Rs. 30 per ton, or Mauritius at Rs. 2-5 per bag.

EXPORTS.

INDIGO.—The following is the report of the public sale.

Bengal and Orissa 1863.—Return of the Government Stores within the above Districts.

STOCK.

On the 16th March.		Average price per 100 mds.
Pungah, Bengal	2,032,545 mds.	Rs. 423
Kurkutch, Madras, Scinde and Chilka	1,397,619 "	" 399
Kurkutch, other depots	1,779,347 "	" —
Pungah, other depots	2,554,201 "	" 404
	7,763,712	
Addition to Stock—1st to 15th March.		
Pungah	2,752 mds.	
Clearances from 1st to 15th March.		
Pungah	79,646 mds.	
Kurkutch	48,627 "	
	128,273	

SUGAR.—Supplies from the interior have been free, and prices for all descriptions have experienced a decline. Vacuumm Pan has been sold for forward delivery for shipment to Bombay, at Rs. 10 and 11 per maund, establishing a fall of eight annas on our last quotations. Benares kinds have also met with a similar reduction Dummas, Gurpattas and Dulloolahs have been largely purchased by the local refiners at rates two to four annas lower. Stocks have increased to about 15,000 bags of all kinds.

Exports from 1st to 17th March, 1863:—
To Great Britain ..... 56 cwt.
To Bombay ..... 22,916 "

SALTPETRE.—A fair amount of business has been transacted for England and America at Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-4 or 5 per cents. Purchases for the China market still continue to be made moderately at 4 to 6 annas higher, notwithstanding scarcity of freight. Arrivals from the districts are steady, and stocks have accumulated to 35,000 bags.

Exports as above:—
To Great Britain ..... 11,872 mds.
To North America..... 6,525 "

RICE.—Table has been in better request. A small parcel of fine sifted has changed hands at Rs. 3-12, but indifferent qualities are worth Rs. 3-6. Fine Gross kinds are also stiffer on account of their scarcity. Some purchases have been made for Great Britain at Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 2-13. Owing to a gradual fall in freights to Mauritius, a corresponding rise in the prices of Ballam and Moonghee has taken place.

Exports as above:—
To Great Britain, ... 1,01,350 mds.
France, ... 4,089 "
Mauritius, ... 2,62,962 "

RAW SILK.—Our market is quiet and prices are drooping. We quote to-day Filatures at 8 annas to 12 annas and Native sorts at 12 annas to Rs. 1-9 cheaper than the highest point, at which rates buyers hesitate to operate largely. The sales reported for the out-going mail are at Rs. 16-12 to Rs. 19 for Filatures, and Rs. 14 to Rs. 16-8 for Native sorts. Some superior Native silks have also realized Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 per seer. Present stock about 250 maunds.

Exports as above:—
To Great Britian ..... 297 cwt.
France..... 36 "

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Market quiet. About 5000 pcs. corahs have been sold at Rs. 100 to 112 for Nos. 2 and 3 mixed, and Rs. 120 to Rs. 122 for No. 1 goods.—Stock about 10,000 pieces. In colored goods nothing doing.

Exports as above:—

	Corahs	C & B
To Great Britain.....	9,063 pcs.	250

JUTE.—Owing to unfavourable accounts from the Home markets, the demand has abated and prices for all descriptions have declined. Good picked qualities are worth Rs. 21 per bale.

Exports as above:—
To Great Britain; ..... 38,035 cwts.
France, ... 100 "
N. America, ... 301 "

SHELLLAC AND LAC DYE.—*Shell Lac.*—In European a fair trade doing; in Native no transactions to report; prices unaltered. *Lac Dye*:—Native in fair demand at an improvement of 1 to 2 Rupees per maund.

Exports as above:—

	Shell Lac.	Lac Dye.
To Great Britain, ...1,155 cwt.		443
France, ...	265 "	27
N. America, ...	82 "	0

OIL SEEDS.—Linseed has been in very good demand. Fine old seed is worth Rs. 4. New Bengal now coming in, is quoted at Rs. 3-11 to 3-12. In Rapeseed also a good business has been done and extreme prices are now asked for cleaned old seeds, say Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-13 per md. Cleaned new seed is quoted at Rs. 3-10 to 3-11 per md.

Exports as above:—

	Linseed.
To Great Britain	42,329 cwt.
France	1,245 "
North America.....	13,542 "

GUNNY BAGS.—There is some accumulation of stock and with a comparatively moderate demand prices are somewhat easier for purchasers. We quote the small size at Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 16 per 100 pieces.

CASTOR OIL.—Dull; prices of good to fine continue firm but common qualities show a decline of from 2 to 4 annas.

Exports as above:—
To Great Britain..... 838 cwt.
France ..... 579 "

HIDES.—Stock small, say 100,000 pieces chiefly low descriptions. Market firm; good qualities much wanted.

Exports as above:—
To Great Britain..... 1,37,556 pcs.
N. America ..... 20,242 "

CUTCH.—Nothing doing; prices nominal.

Exports as above:—
To Great Britain..... 992 cwt.

SAFFLOWER.—No sales reported for this mail.

Exports as above:—
To Great Britain..... 330 cwt.

OPIUM.—The third Government sale of the season was held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 10th March, 1863, of which the following are the results:—

	Chests.	Fluctuation.	Average.	Proceeds.
Patna, ...	1860	1495 to 1515	1495 13 9	27,82,300
Benares, ...	1440	1430 to 1450	1435 13 0½	20,67,575

STOCK IN GODOWN 10TH MARCH, 1863.
Patna.....2230 chests
Benares.....1450 "
Total.....3680 chests.

—Englishman's Weekly Mail, March 23.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0 1/64d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0d. do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0d. do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11 31/64d. do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11 31/64d. do.
" on demand	1s.	11 31/64d. do.
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11 31/64d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11 31/64d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 "
Do. do. do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will allow Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, } The Bank of England.
} The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do..... at	2s.	0⅜d. "
3 Do..... at	2s.	0d. "
2 Do..... at	1s.	11¾d. "
1 Do..... at	1s.	11½d. "
Sight..... at	1s.	11¼d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6	do. 5 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

O n Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe ustody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
March 23rd 1863. Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
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PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d.	per Rp
" " " "	4	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
" " " "	3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" " " "	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" " " "	1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland	} On demand		1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Ireland.....				

On Scotland and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent	5½	anm.
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 25th March 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Office—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
" 3 Do.	Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand		1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight		frs.	2-56 cts.	"
" 3 Do.	Do.	"	2-53	"
On Demand		"	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for theuse of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at Day's sight	1s.	11d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight		2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1853.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY. FOR LONDON.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.
" 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0⅜d.
" 3 months' sight.....	2s.	0d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11½d.
" On demand.....	1s.	11¼d.
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 1	John Bright (s)	Betham	Hongkong 15 Mar.
	Phlox (s).....	Puddicombe	Surat 31 March.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 31 March.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
April 1	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.
	Brunelle	Orkney	Liverpool.
	Futtay Allum	Arthur	Calcutta.
	Helena	Dill	Battavia.
	Tilly (s)	Clayton	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *John Bright*, from Hongkong, &c.—Six natives.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Rev. Dr. W. Strens; Dr. and Mrs. Achen; Mr. Brookes; Mr. Greaves, and one hundred and ninety natives.

Per steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—One hundred and forty-four natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—Ninety-six natives.

Per Br. I. N. Co.'s Steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. Jones; Mr. Webster; Mr. and Mrs. Haji Cassum; seventeen Non-commissioned Rank and File, and ten natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Earl of Dalhousie*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Etna*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Black Eagle*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Pioneer*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 1ST APRIL 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—226 cases Dry Ginger, 298 cwt., Soondergass Mooljee; 500 bags Cloves, 606 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., Ralli Brothers; 2 cases Minerals Stones; 2 pieces Ivory, 1 cwt. 10 lbs., Leggatt and Co.

Patterson.—40 cases Black Aloes, 115 cwt., F. Chambers.

Pride of the Ocean.—5 bales Goat Skins, 125 corges M. Rogers and Co.; 70 packages Coffee, 200 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., Juvarilali Woomeasunker; 400 bags Coffee, 600 cwt., Robinson and Co.; 28½ chests Green Stones, 52 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.

Prince Consort.—2 boxes Preserved Fruits and Toys; 5 boxes Books; 2 boxes Blackwood Tables, Forbes & Co

For Liverpool.

Concordia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Premchund Roychund; 61 bales Cotton, 214 cwt., Hurgovind Pranjeevundass; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Jugmohundass Savalidass; 105 bales Cotton, 365 cwt., Govindjee Doongersy and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.

Guy of Agra.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Vurudhmon Premjee.

Magnolia—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 125 bundles Hemp, 120 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee.

Belooches.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Fazulbhoy Remtoola Noormahomed; 17 bales Wool, 51 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy; Loose Sapanwood, 105 cwt., Khatesy Runchore; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.

Tomagnop.—100 bales Cotton, 660 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Fulcher Cooper and Co.; 600 bundles Gails, 300 cwt., Narronjee Bhimjee.

Vittoria.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Kessowjee Arjun.

Black Eagle.—403 bags Gingelly Seed, 604½ cwt.; 500 bundles Gail, 265 cwt., Rowchund Manockchund; 600 bags Linseed, 1,050 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Aigiers.—85 bales Wool, 255 cwt., E. and H. Sapoorjee; 63 bales Wool, 189 cwt.; 6 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Rowjee Tairay.

Earl of Dalhousie.—1,500 bales Cotton, 5,250 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Ocean Empress.—100 bags Saltpetre, 150 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.; 393 bags Saltpetre, 735 l. maunds, Adamally Sooltanally.

Queen of the Seas.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Tulsuckhund Hokumchund.

Melitus.—150 bags Gingelly Seed, 225 cwt., Dewjee Premjee.

Frenchman.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Gooculdass Saleechund.

James Russel.—375 bales Cotton, 1,312½ cwt., Megjee Bhimjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Fernandes.

Etna.—387 bags Rape Seed, 580½ cwt., Frangopulo Agrelasto and Co.

Lillies.—500 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Arundel.—550 packages Galls, 275 cwt., Dewjee Bhimjee.

Tudor.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Kessowdass Gooculdass; 910 bales Cotton, 3,185 cwt., Killics, Nixon and Co.

Cumbay.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Mugumbhoy Huttasing; 60 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mailjee Hurgovund and Co.

For Saint Thomas.

Bosphorus.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Woomersy Veljee and Co.

For Bordeaux.

Jessore.—1 case Flower Vase, 2

We learn from a Postal notice that during the Easter Holidays, from Friday to Monday, inclusive, there will be only one delivery daily of letters, and the letter-box at the General Post Office, will be closed at four o'clock P.M. each of these days, as on Sundays.

We understand the making over of the Bombay Dockyard to a private Company is under the consideration of the Governor General of India.

We understand an eminent English engineer is being consulted by the Municipal Commissioners prior to commencing the work of the new drainage scheme for Bombay. This is a step in the right direction.

A Cricket Match, between the officers of the 103rd Regiment and the Bombay Cricket Club, will take place this day, at 10 A.M., on Colaba Green. The band of the 103rd will be present, and a tent will be erected for the ladies.

Wholesale Shopkeepers.—We hear the Police authorities are now engaged in making out a list of the wholesale shopkeepers, with the view of compelling them to take out licenses for the sale of spirituous and other liquors.

Dave Carson's Benefit.—The announcement that has been made for the last four or five days that Mr. Dave Carson takes his benefit this evening, has created more intense desire in the mind of the Bombay public than usual, to see once more his "wit, whim and waggery." The most lively actor of the sable company, Mr. Carson, it is needless to say, deserves at the hands of the public that patronage to which he has become entitled by his natural and acquired habit of amusing his audience. We wish him a bumper house.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 1st April 1863.

Broach.—Fine N.E.
Bulsar.—Fair N.E.
Cannanore.—Fair.
Galle.—Fine and calm.
Goa.—Hot S.W.
Kolapore.—Fair N.E.
Madras.—Fine S.W.
Paumben.—Fair N.E.
Surat.—Fair and sultry

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Open 495¼ Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22nd March 1863.

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 54,711.
Amount ..... Rs. 30,319 3 1

Merchandize.

Amount ..... ,, 50,046 11 8

Total... Rs. 80,365 14 9

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 46,220.
Amount ..... Rs. 24,564 6 0

Merchandize.

Amount ..... ,, 40,758 1 3

Total... Rs. 65,322 7 3

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, assembled agreeably to previous notice, on Thursday the 31st ultimo, the following propositions were submitted to the meeting and unanimously carried—

1. "That this Meeting approves of the terms of the agreement which has been entered into with Government for the reclamation of land from the sea in the Harbour of Bombay, and the Directors are hereby empowered to carry the same into effect in such manner as to them may seem proper, and for that purpose to surrender, or otherwise make over, to the Government all or any portion of the Elphinstone Bunder."

2. That the following be added to the Regulations contained in the Articles of Association of the Company :—

"The Directors shall be at liberty from time to time to sell or lease, upon such terms as to them may seem proper, any portions of the land for the time being belonging to the Company, and any buildings, premises or other property of the Company."

The meeting then separated.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Annual Examination and distribution of Prizes to the pupils of the Schools of this valuable Institution took place on Tuesday afternoon last, in the Central School in Church Gate Street. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, accompanied by his Aides-de-Camp, attended by the President of the Punchayet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., arrived shortly after 4 o'clock, and were met at the Institution by the principal members of the Punchayet. Amongst several others present on the occasion were Mr. Justice Couch, Sir A. Grant, The Hon'ble A. D. Robertson, The Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy, The Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, E. I. Howard, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, F. A. Spencer, Esq., C. A. Beyts, Esq., Drs. Wilson and Murray Mitchell.

For the information of those unacquainted with the objects of this foundation, the following preface to this report may be necessary.

This institution was founded in 1849 by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who, with Lady Avabye, his wife, set apart the munificent sum of three lacs of rupees (or £30,000) and Twenty shares in the Bank of Bengal, to which the Parsee Punchayet added Thirty-five Shares more. The proceeds are employed in the education of poor and other Parsee children, and in otherwise mitigating the evils of poverty, and the ills consequent on infirmity and old age amongst the Parsee Community. The Income is divided into 400 shares, 180 of which are devoted to the support of the Boys and Girls Schools in Bombay, 70 to those in Surat, Naosari&c., and 150 to Charities for the poor and aged, defraying the marriage and funeral expenses of the indigent &c., in Bombay, Surat and other places. The Government of India are the Trustees and pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on three lacks of the funds. The executive business is conducted by a punchayet of twelve members ;—four retire, triennially in rotation, of whom one is elected by the Government, and three with the sanction of Government by the Society, which consists of Parsees contributing Rupees 24 per annum, or Rs. 500 at once, to the funds of the Institution. The educational arrangements of the Boy's Schools in Bombay are under the control of an European Principal.

From the published return of the numbers on the Register of the Boys School in the Fort, it appears to be 469, and in the Branch School 168, of which the average daily attendance is about 87 per cent. and in the English School at Surat, 128 boys, of whom 77 per cent. attend. Besides these there are 3 Vernacular Schools at Surat, with 254 boys on their lists with 63 per cent attending, and 7 other Vernacular Schools at Naosari, Gandevi, Bilimora, Balsar, Udwara, Broach and Tarapoor, with 437 more boys, of whom 70 per cent attend.

In Bombay there are three Girls Schools, registering respectively, Fort, 205 ; Dhobitalao, 270 ; and Mamadevi, 156 ; attendance 68 per cent. Three Girls Schools at Surat with 181 pupils, attendance 60 per cent ; one at Naosari registering 65 with 64 per cent attending and Four Girls Classes at Bilimora, Gandevi, Balsar and Tarapoor with 78 pupils, with an attendance of about 62 per cent.

In all there has been a total of 1072 boys and 610 girls in daily attendance in these schools.

Mr. J. Burgess, the Principal, read his report of the Schools for the past year of 1862 and 1863, which was most gratifying. He alluded to the reports also of gentlemen of the Educational department who confirmed the opinion of their healthful state. Mr. Coke, one of the gentlemen alluded to, had referred to the irregularity of attendance, but otherwise, expressed his satisfaction at the flourishing state of the schools. Means for making the attendance more regular had been resorted to and this difficulty was rapidly disappearing. He alluded also to the circumstance that the position of the Fort School in the very midst of a noisy thoroughfare, distracted the studies of the pupils and interfered with their tuition, and he regretted the absence of a play ground for the pupils, as an almost indispensable adjunct to such an institution. After some few remarks on the Girls' School, the Principal concluded.

An examination of a class of boys was then made by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who put to them questions in English History which were very well answered. Some poetical recitations having been very creditably accomplished by them ; prizes were distributed by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, who accompanied their presentation with a graciousness which must have added to the pleasures experienced by these youthful competitors for honors.

His Excellency next presented prizes to several classes of girls, who acquitted themselves in vernacular singing and received their prizes, with native gracefulness.

Dr. Wilson then delivered a short speech, expressive of the high satisfaction he felt, in witnessing the flourishing condition of the school in which he paid a due acknowledgment to the munificence of the noble family who were the founders of the Institution. He referred to the intelligence and ambition of the Parsee community, and expressed the hope that they would still increase in their endeavours to obtain knowledge. He trusted to see the system adopted here, as it was in Scotland, where such schools as these, were only the preparatory ones of the university. The Rev. gentleman, in alluding to female education read some very amusing opinions which were generally entertained some fourteen years ago, upon this subject by the native community, in which the argument was that in women, it was no way necessary. He said the present movement in educating females, he regarded with much interest, and the next generation would reap the reward of it, and that the Parsee community by this means would rise higher and higher in the social scale.

His Excellency then addressed the Punchayet and said he remembered visiting these schools some ten years since, with their founder, his revered friend, the late Sir Jamsetjee, and was happy to find how much they had prospered since that time. He desired Sir Jamsetjee to receive the assurance of the gratification he felt and the interest he took in this noble work, and after an appropiate review of the subject of the yearly report, begged that the President would convey to the Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy the sentiments he had expressed.

The Meeting then broke up at half-past-six o'clock.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—1st April 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Forgery.—Ragowjee Ruttonsee against whom an information was laid the other day by Mr. Shapoorjee Framjee, Acting Secretary to the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, for Criminal Breach of Trust, was placed this day at the bar on the information of Mr. C. J. Davies, charging him with forgery.

Mr. C. J. Davies deposed,—I was and am first assistant Collector and Magistrate of Surat, and in the month of May 1862 I was acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Bombay. In the month of May 1862 the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company imported by the ship *Euphrates*, a quantity of machinery and building materials. In order to pass goods properly through the Custom House it is necessary to present a private manifest, shewing in detail the description of the goods and their value. After the manifest has been duly examined and the duty paid, a document like this marked A is delivered to the merchant on application. This document has all the effect of a receipt in full. No private manifest can be found on the records of the Custom House with reference to the goods mentioned in this document A. I know the prisoner by sight, he is employed to clear goods at the Custom House, and on the fourteenth May 1862 I granted a license to a person bearing the name of Ragowjee Ruttonsee to conduct such business for the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, on the application of Mr. Ardaseer Framjee. I produce the application and the order for the license marked B On the departure of the *Euphrates* it was discovered that the goods mentioned in the document B. had been landed, but that duty had not been paid thereon, into the Custom House. This signature "*C. I. Dare*" which appears to be intended for my signature, is a forgery. The signature is in the wrong place, and if I had signed it would have been above the designation, "Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium." And before I could sign such a document, I must compare it with the bill book and bill register book, and no such bill as this A appears in either of them, and the number 3220 of 1861-62 does not appear in the books of the Custom House until 4th August 1862, and that belongs to a bill for Messrs. Grey & Co.

The Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case until Tuesday next the 7th instant.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Theft of Government Currency Notes.—Crustnajee Moreshwer, a brahmin, aged 30 years, was placed at the bar charged with stealing twenty-three Bombay Currency Notes of the value of eleven hundred and eighty rupees, the property of the firm of Ballajee Suddajee and Co.

This case was postponed on the 26th ultimo, in order to institute enquiries into the circumstances of the robbery.

Heerchund Purtabchund deposed that he was cashier of the firm of Ballajee Suddajee whose shop is in Kalbadevie, and where he lives. Witness knew the prisoner who was employed in the same shop. One Thursday about a month and four or five days ago, the twenty-rupee notes were all in a bag, which he had taken out of a box, in order to get at another bag which was underneath the former. Witness put back the second bag but forgot to put back the other and left it in the room in which he then was. The box was then locked and the door of the room secured with a padlock. The next morning the prisoner called for the key of the room, which was given to him, and in about a quarter of an hour he returned it to witness. Witness could not say if he opened the door. At about one o'clock the door was opened and then the bag was missed. The prisoner on being asked about the matter denied all knowledge.

Police Sepoy said he had made every possible enquiry but could find no trace of the property or any evidence against the prisoner.

The Magistrate discharged the prisoner on his own recognizances to appear again, if required.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship *Excelsior* goes into dock this day Thursday.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares* in hauling into dock on Thursday last fouled the *Pottinger* carrying away the bowsprit of the *Pottinger*, and about 40 feet of her own bulwarks.

The *John Bright*, steamer, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company arrived in our harbour, from China, yesterday morning, and is being rapidly unloaded, in order to go to the relief of the *Indore*, which is disabled in Colombo from the loss of her screw. The *Indore* has a large quantity of Opium on board and should have reached China long before the Mail which left by the steamer *Columbian* on the 29th March.

It was currently reported in Bombay on Monday last, that the ship *Greyhound* had run aground on Coringah. On enquiry it was found that she was laden with cotton, and had not taken in sufficient ballast, so that she was top heavy, and the vessel becoming unmanagable, she was judiciously anchored by the pilot in charge, until the flood tide set in, when she was again got under way and proceeded on her voyage. A boat was sent to her assistance from the *Ajdaha*, thinking she had run aground. The *Greyhound* was granted a first-class certificate from Lloyd's surveyors, and it is altogether unaccountable that she should be in the state represented. We shall not be surprised to hear that she has come to grief between this and the Cape. No blame can be attached to the Captain.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Crown Side.

First Criminal Sessions of 1863.

Thirteenth Day, Wednesday, 1st April 1863.

(Before the Honorable Sir J. Arnould, Kt.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. George Woodhall.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. B. Humble ; T. McKenzie ; S. C. Wood ; W. Reid ; D. A. McCornick ; G. Bease ; W. Nock ; W. Vitters ; J. Borges ; J. C. DeAbreo ; and J. De Cruz.

Conspiracy, Forgery, and Perjury.—Muncherjee Rustomjee, Jehanghir Eduljee, Jamsetjee Maneckjee ; Rustomjee Maneckjee ; Martin Curley ; Elizabeth Penner ; Bomanjee Sorabjee ; and Shapoorjee Cooverjee, were arraigned at the bar on an indictment charging the said Muncherjee Rustomjee, Jamsetjee Maneckjee, Rustomjee Maneckjee, and Shapoorjee Cooverjee for abetment by conspiracy and abetment of forgery ; the said Jehanghir Eduljee, Martin Curley, and Elizabeth Penner, for abetment by conspiracy, perjury, and abetment of an illegal act, and the said Bomanjee Sorabjee for forgery and abetment of forgery. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Dunbar conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Barton defended Rustomjee Manockjee and Shapoorjee Cooverjee.

Mr. Bayley defended Martin Curley, Elizabeth Penner, and Bomanjee Sorabjee.

Mr. Scoble defended Jamsetjee Maneckjee.

The first two prisoners were undefended.

Mr. Westropp applied to His Lordship to have the first prisoner Muncherjee Rustomjee acquitted and admitted as Queen's evidence.

Mr. Barton objected to the application alleging that the prisoner was an accomplice and therefore could not be acquitted until after he had pleaded and was tried on the charge on which he was indicted.

Mr. Westropp said he entered a *nolle prosequi* against the prisoner.

Mr. Bayley objected to the entering of a *nolle prosequi* which can only be done by the Attorney General or Advocate General and not by private prosecution. He urged also that the prisoner must plead to the charge.

Mr. Westropp then allowed that the prisoner might plead, but said he would offer no evidence against him.

Prisoner then pleaded not guilty, after which His Lordship directed the Jury to return a verdict of acquittal. The verdict having been accordingly given, prisoner was removed from the dock and told to remain in Court out of hearing.

Mr. Westropp then briefly stated the facts to the Jury, which would appear from the following evidence.

Pallonjee Jeevunjee deposed, that he was a ship contractor and possessed landed property in Colaba and Bandora. In July last he was sued by Muncherjee Rustomjee in the Small Cause Court. Previous to that he had brought an action against prisoners Rustomjee Manockjee and Shapoorjee Cooverjee in the late Supreme Court ; he was formerly in partnership with these two and prisoner Jamsetjee Manockjee as caulkers and carpenters. The subpœna was served on him on the 2nd of August and the trial came on on the 8th ; it was an action on a promissory note for Rs. 500 dated 14th April 1862 ; the case was tried before Mr. Spencer ; Mr. Connon appeared for the plaintiff Muncherjee Rustomjee, and Dr. Reid for witness. Witness denied the execution of the note and said that he did not know Muncherjee Rustomjee. He saw Muncherjee for the first time on that occasion. Muncherjee swore that witness had written the note in the shop of Eduljee Sorabjee at eleven o'clock in the morning of the 14th April ; that witness had received five Bank notes for Rs. 100 each and that he then signed the promissory note ; that money was borrowed by witness to defray the funeral expenses of his uncle. Martin Curley also swore and was examined ; he said that he saw witness receive Rs. 500 in five notes and sign the promissory note in Sorabjee Eduljee's shop at 11 A.M. on the 14th April. Witness was never in Sorabjee Eduljee's shop. The note was shewn to Curley and Muncherjee. Jehanghir Eduljee also swore that witness had signed the note in Sorabjee's shop at 11 A.M. of the 14th April ; and that he saw witness paid five notes for Rs. 100 each. Prisoner Penner also swore that she had been on the alleged occasion with Curley to Sorabjee's shop, that witness affixed his signature and saw him take five notes, that she saw one of the notes, and it was for Rs. 10. A verdict was then given against witness for the amount, and he applied for a new trial after paying the money into Court. Witness never passed a promissory note to Muncherjee nor received money from him ; he has never been in the shop of Sorabjee Eduljee, nor has he ever signed a promissory note in presence of Curley, Penner, or Jehanghir Eduljee ; he did not know them, nor had seen them before the trial at the Small Cause Court. Witness did not know to write, except his name. On the 14th April was the third day's funeral ceremony of his deceased uncle. On that day he was sitting on the verandah of his house from 8 A.M. till 12 in the noon to receive friends who came to condole him ; at 12 he went upstairs to take his meal, and came down on the verandah again at about 2 o'clock and remained sitting with the visitors till 3, when they went in a procession to Sir Jamsetjee's fire temple whence they returned home at four o'clock. He had money with him to defray the funeral expenses of his uncle. He was taken by surprise by Muncherjee's allegation that money was borrowed for the funeral expenses. There were five witnesses examined by the Judge on behalf of witness. On the 19th August after witness filed an affidavit for new trial, Muncherjee Rustomjee came to him in the night and made a communication to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—Neither Rustomjee Maneckjee nor Bomonjee Sorabjee, nor Shapoorjee Cooverjee were examined at the Small Cause Court. Witness has filed an action against his partners Rustomjee and Shapoorjee in the High Court. His claim against them is Rs. 11,500.

By Mr. Bayley.—Witness' property is all mortgaged for Rs. 49,000. It is worth nearly two lakhs. He was willing to settle the case in the Small Cause Court and pay the whole amount. This was after the verdict was given against him. Muncherjee applied that the money in account of promissory note should be repaid to witness. This was not granted but the application for the new trial was. Martin Curley had taken out a sommons against witness charging him with conspiracy. He then took out a cross sommons, and the Magistrate, (Mr. Crawford) took his case first.

By Mr. Scoble.—The Judges of the Small Cause Court did not tell witness that a new trial would not be granted, unless he obtained a conviction in this case. He could not say whether there were as many as 191 actions field against him last year. In all the actions the verdicts were against him. He often borrowed money to carry on his business as a caulker.

Muncherjee Rustomjee, the approver, being called as a witness.

Mr. Barton objected to the examination of this witness, alleging that the witness having pleaded not guilty, he was not eligible as a witness, and that in order to admit him into the witness-box, he should be in custody and should have pleaded guilty and confessed to the offence.

His Lordship overruled the objection on the authority of a case of a similar kind decided by Lord Tenterden in which a verdict of acquittal was obtained for an accomplice and he was admitted as an approver.

Mr. Barton maintained his point and cited a case to shew that it was necessary before admitting an accomplice as witness, that he should be indicted for the offence, that he should be in custody, and that he should confess his guilt. In this case the prisoner had pleaded not guilty and was not in custody.

Mr. Westropp urged that the prisoner had been in custody and that he had confessed his guilt already, having given evidence in the Police Court as an approver.

His Lordship said that he had properly overruled the objection, having followed the practice observed in the case decided by Lord Tenterden.

Muncherjee Rustomjee then deposed that he was formerly a godown keeper and assistant clerk in the office of Messrs. Brice & Co. He knew the prisoners Jamsetjee Maneckjee and Bomanjee Sorabjee. He had conversation with them in July last ; Jamsetjee said that he had a profit-and-loss suit against Rustomjee, and that he had a partner Shapoorjee Cooverjee, and that one Pallonjee Jeevunjee had brought an action against them both in the High Court for Rs. 11,505, that in order to accuse Pallonjee of perjury, he (Jamsetjee) and witness should fabricate a promissory note against Pallonjee, and bring an action against him in the Small Cause Court, and that after having succeeded in that action they should bring a charge of perjury against Pallonjee. Jamsetjee asked witness to lend his name as a plaintiff ; the latter at first declined, whereupon Jamsetjee said that Pallonjee signed his name in a very bad hand, which was easy to be imitated, and that he would bring European witnesses to support the action. Bomonjee said that some Europeans of the lower class were in the habit of visiting his shop and they would easily come forward as witnesses. Witness thereupon assented to become plaintiff in the action. On the evening of the same day prisoners Rustomjee Maneckjee and Shapoorjee Cooverjee came in company of Jamsetjee to witness and begged him to go with him to the shop of Eduljee Sorabjee. Witness went with them to the shop, where he saw Bomanjee Sorabjee and Jehanghir Eduljee. Jamsetjee then asked Jehanghir to write out the body of a promissory note in the name of Pallonjee Jevunjee. After Jehanghir had written out the note, Bomanjee took out a piece of transparent yellow tracing paper, and Jamsetjee produced an account book in which was Pallonjee's genuine signature.. Bomanjee brought an anna receipt stamp and stuck it on the promissory note. Jamsetjee handed the account book to Bomanjee's brother. Bomanjee placed the yellow tracing paper over the genuine signature of Pallonjee and traced the signature on the yellow paper with a lead pencil. He then took out the yellow paper from the account book and put it on the promissory note over the part where the stamp was, and traced it heavily with a lead pencil so as to leave indentation on the note. He then took a pen and traced that on the indentation on the promissory note with ink. He took the note in his hand and rubbed off the indentation with shell at the back, and sprinkled two or three drops of water over the polished part of the note. Jamsetjee ordered Jehanghir not to put the date saying he was not certain about the day in which the money was lent to Pallonjee, and that he would enquire the next morning of the day on which the Small Causes Court would be sued, and that he would then put the date in the note. Jamsetjee told witness that the Court would be sued to defray the funeral expenses. Next morning witness went to the shop again, and he met Jehanghir, Jamsetjee, and Bomanjee ; it is a wholesale liquor shop. Jamsetjee then told Jehangir to enter the date in the note, the memorandum of which he had brought with him. Same day in the afternoon Jamsetjee and Bomanjee took witness in a buggy to a house in Duncan Road where he saw the prisoners Curley and Penner for the first time. Bomanjee pointing to witness told Curley that witness was his friend and had a promissory note payable on demand by Pallonjee Jeevanjee, and that he wanted to bring an action on the note. Curley asked Bomanjee why he wanted to bring an action, and the latter replied that Pallonjee had denied his signature to the note. Bomonjee then asked Curley to come to the Small Cause Court and give evidence, Curley said "what will you give if I give evidence, I have no employment at present, and have no money, and if you give me money, I will come." Bomonjee consulted Jamsetjee and they offered Curley Rs. 50 to give evidence. Curley replied what prisoners said to Penner in a loud tone because she was deaf, and she replied, "you settle with Bomonjee." Bomonjee told them they were to say the money was paid in their presence and receipt passed by Pallonjee. Witness did not pay the Court fees. Rustomjee gave Jehanghir in Sorabjee's shop a bank note for Rs. 100 to defray the expenses of the action. Jehanghir and Rustomjee then left the shop to go to the Small Cause Court. On their return Jehanghir told witness that the Clerk of the Court wonted to see the promissory note. Next day they went with the note to the Court. Two or three days before the trial witness and all the prisoners except Curley and Penner assembled in the shop. Rustomjee asked witness what he would say if he was questioned in Court whether he had demanded the money of plaintiff ; upon this Bomanjee suggested a plan, he wrote out a letter of demand in name of witness, and a fabricated letter purporting to be a reply by Pallonjee. (These letters were produced in Court). Witness never wrote the letter purporting to be in his name, nor received one from Pallonjee. He never lent money to Pallonjee nor was acquainted with him. He saw him for the first time in the Small Course Court. Jehanghir was in witness's at the trial of the action ; he swore that the note was signed by Pallonjee in his presence and that money was paid to him by witness. Martin Curley also swore that the note wes signed by and money paid to Pallonjee at Soraljee's shop. Penner made a similar statement. Jamsetjee, Shapoorjee and Rustomjee were present at the action. Verdict was given in favour of witness. An application was made by Pallonjee for new trial and on the same day Jehangir left for Poona. (Two letters are shewn to witness.) These letters were addressed by Jehanghir to witness. (They contained allusions to the conspiracy.) Witness seceded from the conspirators on the 19th August, on which day he had a communication with Pallonjee as regards the share he had in the conspiracy.

To Mr. Barton.—Witness admitted having perjured himself but said it was his misfortune to have done so. He knew the offence of perjury is punishable with transportation for ten years. He was instigated to the crime by the prisoners. He never saw Pallonjee Jeevunjee in the shop of Eduljee Sorabjee. Witness was to get a third share of the amount of the verdict in consideration of his part in the perjury and forgery. Mrs. Penner and Curley were to get Rs. 25 each. Witness is twenty-two years of age. He used to drink beer in the shop. He swore a wicked lie in the Small Cause Court.

To Mr. Bayley.—Witness saw Curley and Penner for the first time about six days before the trial of the action.

To Mr. Scoble.—He was discharged from the service of Brice and Co. in June last year. Witness's character was once good, but it has been since blasted by his having become an accomplice of the conspirators. Witness had an interview with Pallonjee, and was introduced to him by his manager Rustomjee. He went to Pallonjee to beg his pardon for what he had done and informed him of the whole of the conspiracy.

To the prisoner Jehanghir.—Since witness's dismissal from service he has been supplied with money by his father.

Re-examined by Mr. Westropp.—The evidence which witness gave at the Police Office and here was all true ; but that he gave at the Small Cause Court was false. He had received any money from Pallonjee.

To the Court.—The second signature of Pallonjee in the letter was traced from a different paper containing his genuine signature.

Pallonjee Dossabhoy, a work-box maker, said he knew the prisoners except Curley and Penner. He first made their acquaintance at Eduljee Sorabjee's shop in Apollo street. On one occasion some months ago when he went there he saw his friend Muncherjee (last witness) and the five prisoners. They were sitting round a table. It was about half-past six in the evening. Jehanghir Eduljee was writing something on a piece of paper ; and he stopped doing so, on seeing witness. Witness then whispered to Muncherjee what they were doing, and the latter said "we are fabricating a promissory note against Pallonjee, do not tell any body." Witness at that time was not acquainted with Pallonjee, Pallonjee was not in the shop at that time. Witness told Muncherjee that it was not a good business he was doing. He was about to leave the shop when Jamsetjee, Rustomjee, and Shapoorjee made him stop, and they told him not to give out what he had seen that day. He said he did not know Pallonjee. Jamsetjee then remarked that they had made this note in order to frighten Pallonjee because he had instituted suit in the High Court against his (Jamsetjee's) brother. This took place last monsoon. After the trial of the action Jamsetjee told witness that they had gained a victory.

To Mr. Barton.—He did not inform the police when he was told that prisoners were making a forged promisory note. He was fined for going to bathe in a tank, and not for committing an indecent assault upon a Khoja woman. He was fined Rs. 75 by the Judge of Small Cause Court for assaulting a bailiff. He was fined Rs. 100 at the Police Office for assaulting one Dorabjee. He was apprehended on suspicion of stealing property from the house of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

It being now six P.M., his Lordship adjourned the further examination of witness until next day (Thursday) when the investigation will be resumed. The Jury were allowed to their homes with the usual caution from the Judge not to hold communication with any one on the subject of the trial. The prisoners and the approver Muncherjee Rustomjee were ordered to be kept in custody for the night, and were taken to the County Jail.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Saturday, 28th March 1863.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Munchund Narrotumdass vs. *Essubhoy Sullamanjee.*

This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and eighty-four rupees, damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of defendant failing to supply him with 712 pieces of Grey Madapollams, according to an agreement made verbally between them.

Mr. Venayeck appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Darby for the defendant.

Mr. Darby said, that the transaction was for the supply of the Madapollams as shewn in the summons. The understanding was that the goods should be paid for and taken delivery, of within two days, plaintiff had been called upon to take delivery, but had taken no notice of it until the defendant had advertised, and were about to sell the goods by public auction. The day of delivery should have been two days after the 23rd of February, when payment should have been made, but no answer had been received from the plaintiff until the 3rd of March when a communication was received from the plaintiff, through their Solicitor, tendering the sum of Rs. 2,216, and demanding delivery of the goods. This, he said, was but a ruse on sham of the plaintiff. The notice had called upon them to deliver within the period agreed and yet no delivery was taken up to the time of the things being sent to auction. The terms offered by the plaintiff was the payment of the sum subject to a discount of 3 per cent, if the tender *was* made, whereas the demand of the defendant was less a discount of two and a half per cent. It was therefore an insufficient tender.

Mr. Venayeck replied that the tender had been made and that a discount of three per cent had been demanded by the plaintiff, but that in consequence of defendant allowing only two and a half per cent. delivery had not been taken by the plaintiff. The defendant besides had required a sum for expenses which had had been incurred preparatory to submitting them to auction.

His Honor.—Had not the plaintiff a right to refuse to deliver after the expiration of the two days.

Mr. Venayeck said this was not the objection made by plaintiff.

Mr. Darby said this was a misstatement. When the money was asked for, none was produced. The discount asked for made the tender insufficient, in fact, there was no tender, and the tender was rescinded by not making it before expenses were gone to by defendant.

Munchund Narrotum, the plaintiff, said he had entered into the contract with the defendant, before alluded to, which was for the supply of Grey Madapollams. The agreement was in writing in defendant's book.

Mr. Darby denied the existence of any agreement in writing, and upon production of the book it was found to contain an entry only to write out the body.

Munchund Narrotum, continued.—The entry was made in his presence and the defendant had said he would inform him when the goods were ready. In four or five days he told him the goods had come and might be taken away. First defendant said he would send them, and then plaintiff said he would send his (plaintiffs) coolis for them. Immediately after this conversation defendant sent, and plaintiff received, a notice in writing. Delivery of the goods was then demanded. Plaintiff asked why notice was sent and said if the goods were sent, the money would be paid, and a discount of three per cent. deducted. Witness said cash transactions were always subject to a discount of three per cent. and if after eight days the per centage was 2½. He called again with the same results, defendant refusing to deliver on account, he said, of having incurred expenses in preparing to send them to Auction. Plaintiff then sent a letter, tendering the money, by his clerk, Madowrao ; Madowrao said "receive the money, and deliver the goods." Defendant refused, and said he would sell the goods by auction, but said nothing then about the expenses. Madowrao had the money in full. The notice was sent on the fourth, and on receipt of a handbill on the 5th plaintiff caused a letter to be sent to defendant ; on the 5th his clerk, Cursetjee Cooverjee accompanied plaintiff's brother Myachund Narrotum to the defendants. The goods were advertised to be sold on the 5th of March. The handbill states that the sale would take place on Saturday, which would be the 7th. Witness swore that 3 per cent. is allowed when goods were paid for, cash, and 2½ after eight days.

The investigation of the case extended over a period of above six hours, without eliciting any new feature in the case as it stood at first. The examination of witnesses was gone into which in no way altered the main facts, with the exception that some of them said a discount of three per cent was deducted on cash accounts, and that such was a custom of the bazar ; which was contradicted by the defendant, who held that only two and a half per cent was the proper discount. The defendant on being re-examined said that the brokerage made a difference of four annas per cent. beyond the two and a half per cent quoted, and that the real amount of his claim, without expenses incurred by his breach of contract, was Rs. 2,229, and in liquidation of which Rs. 2,216 only, as asserted by plaintiff's own statement had been offered.

The examination of witnesses extended over a period of nearly five hours without eliciting anything but a recapitulation of evidence, and which, His Honor intimated, failed in affording any new feature in the case and at 5-15 P.M., the further hearing was adjourned until Monday the 30th ultimo.

This trial was concluded on Monday. His Honor had remarked at an early stage of the trial, that the plaintiff would be unable to obtain a verdict on his issue in the cause, and condemned the persistency of Mr. Venayeck in occupying the Court's time, refusing, under these circumstances to allow the plaintiff to elect a nonsuit, a verdict was, therefore, entered for the defendant, with full costs certified.

BENGAL.

In consequence of the proposed additions to the Cantonment at Dum-Dum, intimation has been made to the owners of lands situated in the immediate vicinity thereof to the effect that their estates are required by Government for public purposes, and that they must negotiate with the Military Authorities for the sale of those lands, for which, of course, a fair compensation will be given.—*Hurkaru, March* 24.

Colonel G. P. Whish, late Brigade Major at Meerut, has arrived in Calcutta, and joined his appointment as Military Secretary to Major General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., President in Council.—*Englishman, March* 24.

We hear from Lucknow that a Canning College is shortly to be founded there, and that Mr. Monck Mason the City Magistrate has been removed for neglect of duty.—*Id.*

It may be interesting to the officers of the late Indian Navy to hear that the Secretary of State has informed the Governor General of his gracious approval of their being employed in any branch of the Uncovenanted Service.—*Id.*

CHINA.

(*From the Overland Trade Report, March* 14.)

Since our last publication the Imperial cause has become desperate to a degree which it requires some reflection to realize.

In the first place the Nien-fei, otherwise known as the Northern marauders, have again gained head way, and have appeared in numbers within one day's march from Tientsin. They are simply banditti, and their appearance in force, burning and destroying every thing they cannot carry away, is another illustration of the impotence of the Imperial Government. It would appear as though the suppression of these hordes of banditti was to be also saddled upon British diplomacy, in like manner as is the Taiping rebellion. For the detachment of H. M. 67th regiment, which for some time past has been stationed at the Taku forts for the sole purpose of drilling native recruits, has been ordered to Tientsin together with the Chinese force they have disciplined, as some say for the defence of that place, or as a rumour has it, to act aggressively against these Nien-fei. Beyond doubt the extermination of these banditti would be a laudable achievement in the cause of humanity—but their appearance so near the Capital, and the desire manifested by the Mandarins to avail of this foreign assistance, is a sad and an alarming proof of the rapid decadence of the Imperial government.

The attention of the public during the interval since the departure of last mail, has however been directed principally towards Ningpo. It was stated in last Report that Capt. Dew of H.M.S. *Encounter* had started with an expedition from that place, against the city of Shaouhing, situated about eighty miles off, in attacking which the French contingent was lately repulsed with the loss of their leader Lebrethon. The result of this second expedition has been disastrous. The details attending it are repulsive and almost incredible, and it it may be safely inferred that they never would have come to light but for the disaster.

The constitution of this French contingent is as inexplicable as it is indefensible, and it is not doubted, nor can it be, that territorial aggrandisement is the motive power. At the present moment the situation of affairs in Annam, has disabled the French from having the force at Ningpo which they otherwise would have, for the maintainance of those peculiar pecuniary claims which they so pertinaciously set up against the local authorities of that place. Consequently they have established this contingent force, which though under the control of the French authorities and under the command of officers of the French army, does not otherwise consist of Frenchmen. The rank and file are recruited from the very scum of Chinese society rendered desperate by oppression and destitution—the officers are those European outcasts, which for years have made the foreign name so infamous on the China coast, and for whom Ningpo has long been the resort. The inducement to join this service is the absolute license allowed to plunder. This may appear incredible, but what has occurred in relation to this second Shaouning expedition proves it.

Captain Dew of H.M.S *Encounter*, who has for so long made himself conspicuous at Ningpo for his aggressive acts against the Taipings, had certainly much to do in equipping this French contingent for its second attack on Shaouhing, which city being far beyond the thirty mile radius line, he had no right to meddle with. He accompanied the force as a spectator, as he alleges, taking with him, a 68-pounder belonging to his ship and a portion of the crown. On the way up, despite Capt. Dew's remonstrance, a town or city was allowed to be sacked, which certainly could not have belonged to the Taipings from the number of small boats which were found there, and from a total absence of a word being said about fighting. This operation disorganised the force ; so much so that upon its again starting, each officer and men of the French contingent went in a boat which not only held the booty he had taken, but was adapted for the reception of that he expected to take. The boat people must surely have been pressed into the service as well in the boats in order to propel them.

Shaouhing being at length reached, was as usual attacked with artillery. Capt. Dew's 68 pounder made a practicable breach, but his disorganised troops would not follow their leaders, and as the Taipings evinced determined resistance, the assault failed. The French commandant was killed—so was one of the *Encounter's* lieutenants, and so were about ten others of the leading spirits—upwards of one hundred being wounded. The attacking force remained on the ground under actual though not ostensible charge of Capt. Dew, who sent for more guns and ammunition. Whilst awaiting the arriving of these he would seem to have received orders from Admiral Kuper to join him in Japan. The *Encounter* has certainly been ordered thither, and Capt. D. had as certainly suddenly left the expedition and gone to Shanghae, no doubt to urge such arrangements as will avert the catastrophe which must ensue from the withdrawal of all discipline and restraint,—the present arrangement being that only one British gun boat shall be stationed at Ningpo. It is pretended that Shaouhing must fall to the French contingent ; but the general impression is quite the reverse. The British consul had also left Ningpo for Shanghai, as was supposed to apply for more force, as the Taipings have naturally become much embittered against foreigners. The French are desirous to augment their precious contingent, but the Mandarins, who can render no assistance, decidedly object. The supposition is that Capt. Dew has violated his instructions from Admiral Kuper in this matter.

It should be particularly mentioned that a famine prevails about Hangchow and the interior of the country near Ningpo. The Rice market at that port has consequently been very high, but latterly, owing to the marauding propensities of the French contingent,

Moses was or was not "edited"—if we may use the word—by Joshua, or Samuel, or David, or even Josiah's learned men? A man must have very little capacity for great truths and lofty sentiments if he must pin his faith on every text and letter of the Bible, full of various readings as it is, with many words used only once or twice and one mass of traditional interpretation. Convocation will not venture to attach a higher value to the very text, and the traditional meaning of that text, than the Courts of Law, which have spoken and will speak on the point. Yet, surely the spirit of Dr. Colenso's book may be briefly and safely stigmatized. Of course, we do not want to hurt Dr. Colenso; indeed, it is better to condemn the book than the man; but if Convocation has the privilege of expressing an opinion, that is also its duty. We take the liberty of advising it not to go too far. If it would add a recommendation that candidates for consecration should be examined in the Holy Scriptures, it would provide against a recurrence of this untoward affair.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF FEDERAL STATES.

(From the Globe, Feb. 3.)

The financial Pastoral with which President Lincoln has thought fit to accompany the announcement of his assent to the joint Resolution of both Houses of Congress, providing for the payment of the army and navy, which had fallen into arrear, by the additional issue of $300,000,000 (sixty odd million pounds) in United States notes, "provoked laughter," according to the *Tribune* correspondent, "over most of the House;" but the *ensemble* of the financial situation has produced a more serious sensation in Wall-street, and a renewed rise of 6 per cent. in the premium on gold from 44 to 50. President Lincoln lets the cat abruptly out of the bag in saying—

"I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorise so large an additional issue of United States notes, when this circulation and that of the suspended banks together have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond real values, thereby augmenting the cost of living, to the injury of labour, and the cost of supplies to the injury of the whole country."

Congress, it appears, rejects the Secretary of the Treasury's banking scheme, which the President's Message vindicates. The finance bill now before Congress provides for raising $300,000,000 by 20-year six per cent. loans, $300,000,000 by 3-year six per cent. Treasury notes, and a further issue of $300,000,000 legal tender notes.

It is safe to predict that these enormous additional issues of legal tender notes will, like Aaron's rod, swallow up the rods of all the magicians who rack their brains in devising *other forms* of paper. Forced loans, in the shape of arbitrary issues of inconvertible paper, inevitably frustrate all appeals to voluntary credit, by introducing an altogether incalculable element in financial transactions. The *Saturday Review* said naively enough the other day, on Mr. Chase's measures—"If it were not for the derangement of trade by the fluctuation in the value of money, and the ultimate sacrifice of reputation when the day of repudiation comes, no scheme of taxation would be comparable to a *systematic exercise of notes.*" Why yes, if it did not derange all commercial transactions, and corrupt all commercial morality—if it did not render unstable all pecuniary engagements, and defraud the holders of all fixed money incomes—there would be something to be said for it—except for the slight objection—that "a systematic over-issue of notes" necessarily becomes subject to rapidly progressive discredit.

The paper issues of Congress, in the old War of Independence, commenced on a very modest scale, compared to those we are now witnessing. Yet they ended in a few years in producing a state of things, the true pect of which needs no comment without instruction. The earliest native historian of the United States (Ramsay) wrote as follows, concerning the so-called *Continental Paper Currency* of the first American war:

"While the Ministry of England were puzzling themselves for new taxes, and funds, on which to raise their supplies, Congress raised theirs by resolutions directing paper of no intrinsic value to be struck off, in form of promissory notes. But there was a point, both in time and quantity, beyond which this congressional alchymy ceased to operate. That time was about eighteen months from the date of their first emission, and that quantity about 20,000,000 of dollars. The depreciation began at different periods in different States; but in general about the middle of the year 1777, and progressively increased for three or four years. Towards the last of 1777, the depreciation was about two or three for one. In 1778, it advanced from two or three for one, to five or six for one. In 1779, from five or six for one to twenty-seven or twenty-eight for one. In 1780, from twenty-eight for one, to fifty or sixty for one, for the first four or five months of that year. Its circulation was afterwards partial; but where it passed, it soon depreciated to 100 for one. In some few parts it continued in circulation for the first four or five months of 1781; but in this latter period, many would not take it at any rate, and those who did, received it at a depreciation of several hundreds for one."

The interesting and impartial chapters on the American War of Independence in Lord Stanhope's "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht," afford the following curious illustrations of this subject. The historian's grave comments on the inaction of Washington's army in the winter and spring of 1779, by "the fearful and wide-spread distress produced among them by the depreciation of their paper money.

"That paper-money had gradually fallen to one-twentieth, to one-thirtieth, nay even in some cases to less than one-hundredth of its nominal value! But perhaps one practical instance may make this case the clearer. In December of this year, and in the State of Maryland, an English officer, one of the Convention troops, received an innkeeper's bill, which in his Travels he has printed at full length, amounting in paper money to £732 and some shillings, and this bill he paid in gold with four guineas and a half! It is plain how grievous, nay almost intolerable, was this depreciation to every man in the public service. Thus writes Washington to a familiar friend: 'Without some substantial resources no funds can stand the present expenses of the army? And what officers can bear the weight of prices that every necessary article is now got to? A rat, in the shape of a horse, is not to be bought at this time for less than £200, nor a saddle under £30 or £40; boots, twenty, and shoes and other articles in the same proportion. How is it possible, therefore, for officers to stand this increase of pay? And how is it possible sufficiently to advance their pay when flour is selling at different places from £5 to £15 per cwt., hay from £10 to £30, and beef and other essentials in this proportion?' The depreciation still proceeding, Washington, a few months afterwards, declares that 'a waggon-load of money will now scarcely purchase a waggon-load of provisions.'" Washington (we again quote the old historian Ramsay) was reduced to the alternative of *disbanding his troops*, or of supplying them by *military force*. He preferred the latter; and the inhabitants of New York and New Jersey, though they felt the injury, saw the necessity, and patiently submitted.

"About this time (1780) Congress resolved upon another expedient. This was to issue a new species of paper-money, under the guarantee of the several States. . . . It was hoped by *carrying the ground of credit*, that Congress would gain a repetition of the advantages which resulted from their first paper expedient. But the event proved that *credit is of too delicate a nature to be sported with*, and can only be maintained by honesty, and punctuality."

Congress however (says Lord Stanhope) "put forth a public Address, declaring once more, in the most solemn terms, that their faith was pledged for the ultimate redemption of their bills. Any idea or question to the contrary they treated with disdain." "It is with great regret and reluctance," say they, "that we can prevail upon ourselves to take the least notice of a question which involves in it a doubt so injurious to the dignity of America. . . . A bankrupt faithless *Republic* would be a novelty in the political world. Let it never be said that America had no sooner become independent than she became insolvent."

This address was dated on the 13th September, 1779. On the 28th August, 1781, that is to say not quite two years afterwards, that same Congress ordered the Board of War to make a sale of certain cannon and stores in Rhode Island *for specie only.* It was impossible to give a more effectual *coup de grace* to its own paper.

The position we are in is that the arbitrary issue of inconvertible paper by a Government—however sanctioned, and even stimulated, by a Legislature—is a financial expedient which precludes the successful adoption of any other safer and more regular financial expedients. Experience has further shown that it is a process which soon breaks down by its own excesses. Credit cannot be forced for any considerable time in any shape; and every successive *forced loan*, in the shape of inconvertible issues made by political authority, accelerates the arrival of that period of utter discredit, and entire collapse—the catastrophe of revolutionary finance in all ages.

American finance at the present day is simply a repetition, on an enlarged scale, of American finance during the first War of Independence. It is the finance of forced loans in the shape of excessive inconvertible paper-issues—the most wasteful and demoralising form borrowing can possibly take—but a form, the unhesitating resort to which, in exact pursuance of the precedent set by the first Congress of the infant Union, goes some way to demonstrate that it is the form which comes readiest to democratic hands. Why it should do so is no great mystery. It enables statesmanship to dispense with credit, and the qualities by which credit is commanded. It enables war-lusting multitudes to wage war without paying taxes. It enables debtors, who borrowed money, or money's worth, to pay in paper rags the same nominal sum, after these rags may have sunk to a tenth, a twentieth a hundred or five hundredth part of the real value borrowed. Finally, it enables its issuers—having contracted a vast debt without finding lenders—to discharge it, not to the metallic amount which its notes bore promise to pay, but to that which, in the subsidence of the paper deluge, any public expectation could be supposed to survive that it *would* pay.

These are the *advantages* of a mode of "raising the wind" which alone has been put in effective operation in the American system of war finance. We repeat, however, that the adoption of such a mode must preclude every other expedient, because it must cut up by the roots that confidence which is the sole basis for normal financial operations. While the monied world see the Federal Congress giving their Finance-Ministe ter power to make fresh issues of inconvertible legal-tender notes to double the amount he asked for—(apparently in politic prevision of the advent of a Democratic Congress with an anticipated hostile majority)—no other form of paper Mr. Chase can show them is likely to find voluntary purchasers. Such a financial sheet-anchor as this unmeasured resort to inconvertible issues may weather the stress of war expenditure if it can—but the usual money-lenders of states are likely to leave the Federal vessel riding at single anchor, without risking any of *their* metal to hold her to her moorings. A legislature, which believes itself able to create millions by the hundred by its mere arbitrary *paper fiat*, will be left by the monied world to the unaided exercise of its financial omnipotence.

A FEMALE RAGGED SCHOOL IN EGYPT.*

(From the London Review, Feb. 14.)

Miss Whately had visited Egypt once before, as an ordinary tourist; but she went there again, and lived for a twelvemonth in her own hired house at Cairo, for the purpose of establishing a day-school, in which plain needlework and the reading of the Bible might be taught to the poor little girls of that city. The result of her labours and observations is put before us, in a very unaffected and pleasing manner, in this little book. Since "The English-woman in Egypt," we have not had such a glimpse into the domestic life of the native population there. Miss Whately really lived quite among them, and sought by neighbourly kindness to persuade them to trust her with their children. Her chief assistance was from a Syrian Christian family who occupied the lower storey of her house. The mother, Um Usuf, or "Mother of Joseph," entering very readily into Miss Whately's plan, went round with her into the lanes and alleys of the quarter to canvass for scholars, while the eldest daughter, Menni, was teacher and Arabic reader; Miss Whately, who knew only a few words of the language to begin with, superintending the school. Before the twelvemonth was out, she was able to talk pretty freely, both to the children who were gathered in, and to their parents who she visited at home. A Syrian lady, Mrs. R——, who seems to have been an educated person, the wife of a European settled at Cairo, sometimes accompanied Miss Whately in going amongst the people. With all this, it may still be imagined that the difficulties of opening confidential intercourse with the motley folk of Egyptians, Moslem and Copt, the Bedouin Arabs, Syrians, Turks, and others, who came in her way, must have been extremely formidable; and the cleverness with which she got through this courageous enterprise, though she herself may not think much of it, will rather surprise the home-staying reader. But we know that a good will can go a good way; Miss Whately found the power to talk, when called upon to explain her proceedings, in the presence of thirteen or fourteen Moslem grown-up persons, because she had something which she earnestly desired to say to them.

With rare prudence, however, she refrained on all occasions from directly assailing the Mohammedan faith, and rather strove to assure her Moslem hearers that our Book, since they hold it as an axiom that a true Religion must be founded on a Book, contains the full histories of Joseph, Moses, David, and Jesus, who are venerated as prophets by every true disciple of Mecca. When asked if she wanted to make Christians of them, she replied, with a touch of evangelical diplomacy, that she was not able to do so; that to make Christians was beyond any human power, but that she would show them the truth, and leave God's word to operate on their minds,—since it was one great point in her favour, that the Mahommedans are taught to regard both the Old and New Testament with reverence, as preliminary to the Koran. Miss Whately's harmless stratagems to make the people acquainted with the New Testament may provoke a smile, but would have been an inexcusable deception if its reading had been forbidden to them. It is pleasant to see how she bribed the professional story-teller to recite, in a public coffee-house, the parables of Christ instead of the popular tale of Abou Zeyd; and how the female missionary ladies, from their own windows on the opposite side of the narrow street, listened for the well-known words of St. Matthew's Gospel, to make sure that he had faithfully performed his bargain. A scene of deep interest is that of one evening on board a Nile boat, where the simple boatmen, waiting in idleness, after they got tired of their rude songs and dances, were entertained with the reading lady with the reading of stories," being those of the lost sheep, the lost piece of silver, and the prodigal son. They heard all this, followed by the Ten Commandments and the fourth chapter of St. John, with earnest attention; after which, one old white-bearded man, "who seemed to have the spirit of a little child, lowly and ready to learn," looked up at her, with a touchingly wistful expression, and said, "What shall I do?" I cannot read, and you will soon go; I have no more of this; how am I to know what God would have me do?" None of us can refuse to join in Miss Whately's hope that, from these few attempts of hers to scatter amongst an ignorant race the seeds of a purer morality and of a more spiritual faith than that of the Koran, some good fruits, though unobserved, may grow.

One serious obstacle to her special work of instructing the native girls was the notion of Mahommedans that the souls of women are essentially inferior, and unworthy of cultivation. To this prejudice, one of the most pernicious features of Eastern superstition, the vices of their social life are in a great measure due. Polygamy, indeed, is seldom practised by the lower classes; but the denial of female education, attended by the monstrous custom of disposing of mere children in marriage, is the most degrading and distressing effects. We are told, for instance, of a little creature of eleven years old, "neither in looks nor manners at all older than girls of that age among city children of the poor in England," being espoused to a lad of fifteen for a bridal gift of fourpence, which she spent in buying sweetmeats, and got a beating from her mother for so doing; in the very week before this she had stayed away from school in a huff, because another girl had torn off the arms of a doll which, in the hasty fondness of parents to get rid of their daughters by premature matrimony is owing, perhaps, in many cases, to their scanty house accommodation; for poor Salhah, the child-wife just mentioned, is seen, in one of the woodcuts from Miss Whately's drawings which illustrate her book, actually seated upon the roof of a small hovel about the size of an English pigstye, in which her mother crouches, while the husband and father smokes his pipe outside, and the little ones crawl in and out. The young matron, whose frank and confiding disposition soon gained Miss Whately's heart, was Shoh *i.e.* "Ardently Beloved," not fifteen years of age, and still the victim of a maternal as well as of conjugal tyranny which moved the author's compassion. On her first visit to the school, leading in her little sister, she stood listening and looking as she thought her-self, perhaps, too much of a woman to join the A B C class; but Menni, however, again and again, with a dirty baby and a lot of oranges; till one day, fired with a sudden resolution, she put the baby on the floor, presented the oranges to the teacher, and, seating herself on the mat at Miss Whately's feet, seized an alphabet-card, and began to pronounce the letters, that she might learn to read with the busy little maids around her. Poor Shoh! when-ever she was not at school, drudged at household work, husband being absent with his donkey on errands of trade, she would come to the foreign lady's house, "and bounce in with an air of joyous triumph," kiss Miss Whately's hands, then run to wash her own, pulling off her headkerchief to show that her plaited hair was neat, and, settling down in a corner repeat the lessons in which she delighted. Overhearing a conversation, in which Miss Whately assured the suspicious women that her only motive for opening this school was her love for the children whom she would try to benefit, poor Shoh anxiously whispered to Menni, pointing at Miss Whately, "Does *she* love *me*?" It was impossible to resist all this, and we do not wonder that the eager, affectionate girl became a special favourite. "Ya *habeebty*, oh yes, my dear, certainly I do love you. Shoh, and all of you. I want you to go to Heaven with me!" replied the good English lady; at which declaration we can fancy how those wild Egyptian girls, having never heard the like of it in their lives before, opened their great black eyes, and stared at the friendly speaker, as though an angel had visited them from some brighter and happier sphere.

These touches of true humanity, which abound in Miss Whately's narrative, give to her little book an interest even for those who may not reckon on much positive outward success of missionary schools in Egypt. "She kissed my child!" exclaimed a fond mother, on returning from her first interview with the stranger who had come, for such incredible objects of Christian philanthropy, to dwell amidst the neglected poor in a Moslem quarter of Cairo; it seemed wonderful to those lowly people that anybody, most of all that a Frank and a *Sitt*, or "lady" should care for them. "I believe you love God, for you love the children" said the Turkish milliner, Sitt Haanem, or Mrs. Haanem, as we might call her, as she sat, smoking and directing her work-girls, when Miss Whately called upon her. This logic could scarcely be disputed in the case of one who was approaching, in the name of Christ, the hearts of an alien and jealous population, with the gentle entreaty, "Suffer your little children to come, and forbid them not." Indeed, the mothers sometimes feared that Miss Whately might be too fond of their children, and carry them off to England. She exclaimed indignantly, at this charge of being a kidnapper, "Listen, Oh woman! we have girls plenty in our country,—more girls than we want" (which, as Miss Rye and Miss Faithfull tell us, is but too true,—"why should we take yours?" This disclaimer was borne out by Shoh, testifying that she had seen pictures of Miss Whately's own *bint ock* or sister's daughters, who where much nicer, prettier, and cleaner, than her young country-folk, and therefore Miss Whately was not likely to want to carry these away. An elder sister of Shoh's, likewise a married woman, named Fatmeh, her own three children having died within a fortnight, burst passionate tears when she saw the portraits of Miss Whately's fair little nephews and nieces hang upon the wall. What less could the kind Englishwoman do than try to soothe her sorrow with the only words of universal comfort, "Dear Fatmeh, God is good?" It is for incidents such as these, full of that natural feeling which makes the whole world kin, that we are charmed with Miss Whately's humane and womanly book.

We should like to know what has become of poor Shoh, the "Ardently Beloved." She has perhaps, since Miss Whately's departure, had rather a hard time of it, with a cruel mother and aunt, who disliked her attending the school, and who once set upon her in the street, beating her most unmercifully, tearing her hair, and dragging her along the ground, and bidding one of the boys to bite her savagely in the arm. It may well be believed that Miss Whately had some pain in leaving these poor people, when the twelve month was over, after the many affecting conversations she had had with them, and the children's holiday feast in the tamarisk grove, and "the mothers' meeting," at which she bade them farewell. Her hope and promise is, that this work of charity, which she began in faith and conducted with exemplary prudence, shall not be discontinued. We know little, as yet, of the "Society for Promoting Female Education in the East; but if its counsels and operations are always guided by such a spirit as that which prevades this volume, we should be pleased to hear of its success. Difficulties, however, still greater than any of those to which she has alluded, will probably arise in any attempt to uproot Mahomedanism, and to plant Christianity in, its stead, on the banks of the Nile. Meantime, we are glad that a country-woman of ours, having commenced this generous experiment, gives us in such an interesting narrative, a genuine picture of the lower strata of social life in Egypt.

* Ragged Life in Egypt. By M. L. Whately, Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.

MONSTROSITIES OF FASHIONS, PAST AND PRESENT.

(From the Examiner, Jan. 31.)

Highly curious would be a Picturesque History of Costume; and there are more materials for such a work than may be supposed, but they must be sought for in the early time in stone, in effigies and carvings, afterwards in paintings, and, let us add, most modernly in caricatures, the exaggerations of which help us to a perception of the reality not the least lively. *Punch*, for example, is an excellent picture-gallery of the monstrosities of fashion in the last quarter of the century.

So far as female costume can be traced it would appear that up to the time of Henry VIII there was always some grace in it, whatever might be the variations; but with Elizabeth ugliness came in, and held its uninterrupted sway up to the age of the George.

It seems to us that there is always some affinity between the male and female fashions. When men wore wide stiffened skirts to their coats, ladies wore hoops; and male wigs and cocked hats were rivalled in hideousness and inconvenience by towers on the heads of women. When men wore tight pantaloons women wore skimpy petticoats. It was at this time that the French Lord Ogleby in a farce giving his tailor an order for pantaloons to fit closer than his skin, ends with this warning, "Mind that if I can get them on, I shall not take them." Towards the end of the last century the French Revolution shook with all other things the empire of dress. It gave liberty to the limbs of men. It emancipated them from tight clothing, hair powder, and pig-tails. It banished breeches and buckles, and introduced trousers. Pantaloons lingered for a time, but the steady tendency of the age was as much to looser clothing as to more liberal ideas. Indeed the two went together, and the trouser was for some time adopted, or opposed and reprobated as an outward and visible sign of political opinion. Cyril Jackson, the Dean of Christchurch, exerted all his authority and influence in his College to put down trousers, regarding them as symbols of revolution; and his success in enforcing the tight apparel brought upon him an expression of regret that the Dean had contracted the loose habits of the age.

At this period the female fashion was behind the male in ease. The petticoat was so narrow that it was difficult to walk in it. It was, in fact, a pantaloon of one leg for the two legs. The waist was just under the armpits. This thraldom was broken by the Peninsular war, which introduced what was called the Spanish dress, very pretty, indeed, but only the Spanish of the stage. As if to indemnify themselves for their long restraint in the narrow clothing, the ladies then shortened their petticoats very liberally, and ankles were no mystery. But emancipation did not last long. About 1820 we recall a Spanish trouser being still wanting; but it came with a vengeance with the crinoline. The crinoline is the peg-top trouser exaggerated, and turned the opposite way, the peg at the waist, the wide end downwards. Women now live in tents, under canvas as it were. They expatiate within their airy enclosures. They delight in being free and easy. Their ways are unconfined. They walk up and down without being trammelled. They have succeeded in the encroachment which would be described by Blackstone as making a larger estate than they are by law entitled to. They have enormously aggrandized themselves. They are topographically thrice what they used to be in circumference.

The crinoline is another word for liberty; and it is not a liberty the less sweet because it is a liberty, like all others, encroaching and trespassing on the rights of others.

How many a gentleman's dining-table estate has been curtailed, reduced by a half or much more, by the crinoline. Where before he could place three belles, he can now only give room to one. No one in a house such as mortal houses now are could entertain the Muses in their crinoline. He must banquet them in the building of the International Exhibition. As ships are measured by their displacement of water, so ladies in their crinolines may be measured by their displacement of other bodies. Many a fragile delicate girl measures more than a ton in her skirts. We have seen very awkward embarrassments at a dinner-table from the host's not having calculated within many scores of cubic feet of the truth, the displacement of his crinolined guests. Ladies invited to dinner ought to be requested, not only to send answers, but also their measurement for seats. It is always well, indeed, to be prepared for the worst.

But the encroachment on the dinner-table is not the greatest grievance. None but people who go about in omnibuses know the overbearing ways of crinolines, and of what extremities they are capable. It is a dirty day, a lady is about to enter an omnibus. The first difficulty commences at the door, where the petticoat-compelling conductor has to reduce her to the dimensions of the entrance. *Hic labor hoc opus est.* But it is achieved. What next happens is like the tidal phenomenon called a bore. A huge wave of crinoline comes surging in, sweeping over the laps of all the passengers, right and left, and flooding them with the mud the lady has been industriously sweeping up in her walk. All hands are turned to to coerce the petticoats, which seem to have a life of their own (hence the gangway); but the crinoline rebels elastically against any restraint, and it wrestles with you, and shows what it is made of, and that it is not to be put down, saying as clearly as it can speak, "The less you meddle and make with *me* "the better for you."

To expect women to abandon their crinolines on account of any nuisance they may cause would be idle indeed, seeing how they cleave to them notwithstanding their proved danger to themselves; but surely we may ask them to adopt some easy contrivance to diminish their inconvenience, and to bring them into harmony with that principle of equity which directs us to use our own so as not to hurt others. And this may be easily done.

The crinoline is a contrivance for spreading muslin or silk, or whatever the fabric may be, as the masts and spars of a ship spread its canvas. Instead of the purposes of a crinoline might, indeed, be as well, or better, effected by a bowsprit afore, studding-sail yards on the sides, and, to complete all, a spanker or driver boom. And with this rig there might be brails to gather the spread up when occasion required, or reef tackle to reduce its expanse. For example, when a lady was about to sit down to dinner, what is nautically termed a jigger might be rove at her waist behind, to gather it in and tie it up with points—not point lace, but reef points, or nettles as they are called by seamen not too fond of handling them. We do not, however, mean to insist on any particular plan, all that we contend for is some contrivance for the adjustment of crinolines to the brief spaces of human life. As the lady begs the Précieuses of Molière to humanize their discourse, so we beg our fair country-women to humanize their crinolines. We only ask them to collect themselves. Iron itself contracts as well as expands, and so surely may the metal most attractive. And, indeed, in point of effect, it would be fine to see the transitions from the full blow of dress back to the bud, or from the bud to the full blow of beauty. Let the lady be like her fan, spread out in the drawing-room and gathered in when descended to the dining-room and again afterwards, with a flirt which is always good recovering her pristine amplitude. Nothing can be easier than the mechanical arrangement for contraction and expansion. It is as simple as the management of a curtain, or a blind. The free and easy style once enjoyed will never be relinquished, that we know, but when the business is to sit at a dinner-table or in an omnibus, aye, or in a brougham, the convenience for walking most at large may surely be forgone. What we propose is, that a lady shall adapt herself to circumstances as her parasol does, or, to express ourselves less prosaically, as her delicate plants do, that have their hours for opening and their hours for closing.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

(From the Athenæum, Feb. 14.)

Mr. John Stuart Mill is about to publish a volume on 'Utilitarianism.'

Lieut.-Colonel Fisher is preparing for publication 'A Narrative of Three Years' Residence in China in 1859-1861.'—Colonel Sir James E. Alexander announces 'Incidents of the Maori War in New Zealand in 1860.'—Lieut.-Col. Carreys, Deputy-Adjutant-General in the Australian Colonies, has prepared 'A Narrative of the War in New Zealand in 1860-1861.' These works will be published by Mr. Bentley.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate have in the press Prof. Huxley's new work, 'Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature,'—Messrs. Huxley and Hawkins's 'Comparative Osteology,'—Dr. Barlow's 'Contributions to the Critical Study of Dante's Divina Comedia,'—and M. P. Barrere's 'Ecrivains Française.'

Sir Alexander Grant has in the press a lecture on 'Rome, England and India.'

At the Evening Meeting of the Royal Society on Thursday last, the Prince of Wales was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Society. We believe that His Royal Highness, following the example of his illustrious father, will attend at some coming meeting of the Society to sign his name in the Charter Book, and be formally admitted. We should hope that whenever the admission takes place, there will be a goodly muster of the Fellows to render due honour to the occasion.

The Annual *Soirée* of the Photographic Society will take place on Friday evening next, February 20th, in the Gallery of the Exhibition, Suffolk Street.

On Monday next, Mr. Cowper will bring before the House of Commons his scheme for constructing the new street in the City in connexion with the Thames Embankment. The proposed street will run from Blackfriars to the Mansion House.

The ninth part of Mr. Collier's 'Illustrations of Early English Popular Literature' is a reprint of George Whetstone's very rare tract, 'The Censure of a Loyal Subject.' The subject is the execution of Babington, Salisbury, Tichbourne, Ballard, and ten other Roman Catholic conspirators, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Sept. 20, 21, 1586; an event of the highest interest in connexion with Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, and not without importance for the readers of Bacon and Shakspeare. That conspiracy was the seed-plot of Essex's Rebellion and of the Gunpowder Treason. Of course, the outlines of the transaction have been given by Stow, Camden and others, who have been copied, more or less faithfully, by the moderns. But George Whetstone's work contains many curious details not in Stow or Camden, so that this tract is absolutely necessary to a complete historian of Elizabeth's reign. Whetstone, a poet, a captain and a patriot, was an eye-witness of the scenes which he describes; but being called away from London on active military service under Lord Leicester, he left his paper with his fellow-poet, Thomas Churchyard, who brought it out and signed the Preface.

Among our readers there must be some who, in their studies at Kensington, have stopped before a charming picture called 'A View of St. Paul's.' The painter of this work was Joseph Axe Sleap, an artist of some power, who broke down after a long struggle with poverty, and died just as he seemed about to emerge into notice and into comfort. The patron who had found him out in his obscurity died twelve months after his *protegé*, leaving by will to the National Gallery a right to make a selection from the pictures in his possession. They selected a small Hogarth, a Berghem, and this very "View of St. Paul's," which is now in the Museum. The widow and daughter of the artist, although in bad health, have starved on a little needle-work and on the proceeds of the sale of a few sketches and pictures left by Mr. Sleap. An attempt is being made by Mr. W. J. Thoms, of the House of Lords, Mr. Ouvry (Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries), Mr. Woodward (Her Majesty's Librarian), Mr. John Bruce, of the Record Office, and a few other gentlemen, to raise a sum for their immediate wants. Any information which may be desired will be readily given by Mr. Bruce.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Geological Society will be held at the Society's apartments, Somerset House, on Friday next, February 20, at one o'clock; and the Annual Dinner will take place the same evening at six o'clock, at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's.

An autograph letter of William of Wykeham, dated 1367, has just been sold at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's Leicester Square. It consisted of a few lines, somewhat obscurely expressed, but apparently referring to the payment of the ransom of the Duke of Bourbon as a bribe for his own appointment to the See of Winchester. It sold for £29 10s. In the same sale were other literary curiosities:—a volume of Autographs of artists, authors, &c. of the present day, £16 10s.,—two volumes of Tyndale's Testament, 1550, £10 10s.,—Bible 1549, £11,—Cranmer's Bible, 1549, £10 15s.,—Cranmer's Bible, the only edition printed in the reign of Queen Mary, who is said to have ordered the destruction of it, £12,—the first edition of the "Breeches" version, £11,—Clutterbuck's History of Hertford, £30 15s.,—Dugdale's Monasticon, in parts, £16 10s.,—Record of the House of Gournay, a privately printed volume by Mr. Daniel Gurney £16,—Sacred Hymns (set to music), 1615, 4to., £8 15s.,—Gould's Humming Birds, in parts, £64,—Higden's Polychronicon, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495, £40 19s.,—Marlborough Gems, 2 vols., (of this book one hundred copies only were printed for presents,) 14*l.*,—Shakespeare's Plays, second edition, 1632, 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*,—Surtees's History of Durham, 4 vols., 26*l.*,—an early MS. of Dante's Inferno, Purgatorio and Paradiso, 21*l.*,—a Collection of Accounts of the Court of Leo the Tenth, with entries of payments to Raffaelle and others, 20*l.* 10*s.*,—a MS. copy of Tasso's Discourse on Feminine Virtue, in the autograph of the author, twelve leaves (not complete), 25*l.* About 250 Deeds and Charters from the Surrenden Collection formed by Sir Edward Dering, temp. Car. I., realized prices varying from a few shillings to 20*l.* each.

The Bishop of Exeter has expressed an intention of presenting to the county of Cornwall his extensive theological library, on condition that a suitable building shall be provided in Truro for its reception. At a general meeting of the Archdeaconry of Cornwell, it was agreed to accept the offer. A site has been selected in the town of Truro, and the purchase will shortly be completed. The Bishop has directed that a deed of gift shall be prepared forthwith.

The Correspondence which was issued from the Foreign Office on Wednesday respecting our relations with Japan mainly consists of despatches about the outrages committed on British subjects. In the midst of the voluminous papers on this subject will be found some interesting reports from the local merchants on the state of trade and commerce in Japan. Though an immense increase of commerce appears to be anticipated, many complaints are made in the merchants' letter, relating to currency, credit, non-fulfilment of contracts, local obstructions in respect to boats and coolies, and interference of the Custom-house with the free action of trade. From the returns appended to these Reports we learn that English merchants have two-thirds of both the import and export trade of Japan with all foreign nations.

The opposition of the planet Mars last autumn appears to have been singularly favourable for observation, a circumstance which astronomers and physicists did not fail to take advantage of. Some of the results were laid before the Royal Society on Thursday last (12th inst.), in a paper by Prof. J. Phillips, of Oxford, day, a lady is about to enter an omnibus. The first and proved to be unusually interesting. With a few observations taken from other observers, a complete series has been made out, and drawings have been given of the characteristic phenomena. The position of the planet was such that the entire circle of snow around the South Pole could be distinctly seen, and with such a well-defined edge as to have led to the conclusion that it terminates in a cliff. Owing to the position as above stated, only the glimmer of the North Polar snow was perceptible: but it is thought that (perhaps from a preponderance of water in the northern hemisphere) the North Pole is eccentric to the South Pole. The equatorial region is occupied by a broad greenish belt fringed with deep bays and inlets, which may perhaps be water. In one place it is relieved by an island, which exhibits the same ruddy colour as the hemispheres on each side of the central belt. These are the leading facts of the paper, concerning which there will be something further to be said hereafter. The reading was followed by a discussion which was rendered the more interesting by the exhibition of Mr. Nasmyth's effective drawing of Mars, representing the telescopic appearance on an enlarged scale. In concluding this notice we gladly remind our readers of the beautiful engravings, which may be termed portraits of Mars, which were published about two years since by Mr. Warren de la Rue.

An admirable medallion of Liebig has just been issued in Munich. The likeness is perfect. Every detail of the face is reproduced with care and fineness of workmanship incredible on so small a scale and such low relief, while the general expression is not weakened by too literal copying. English admirers of the celebrated chemist may be glad of the opportunity of procuring a cheap and portable likeness: casts of the medallion are to be had for rather less than three shillings each at Cotta's "Litterarische Anstalt."

The Expedition of Discovery despatched by the Russian Government to explore the Yenesi River, which falls into the Polar Sea between the 80th and 90th meridian, has returned to Archangel, after an unsuccessful attempt to carry out the objects of the Expedition. According to Capt. Krusenstern, progress was rendered impracticable by the immense quantities of ice so severely nipped one of the ships that the crew were compelled to abandon her. It is worthy of mention with reference to the above, that the Canadian papers state that an extraordinary number of Arctic birds have been seen during this winter on their way to the south.

The private correspondence between Goethe and Karl August, never published before, will soon appear in print. The present Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar has entrusted Dr. Vogel with the arrangement and publication of this correspondence, which, it is said comprises about 600 letters, and will be ready for print in the course of the season.

A German friend, residing in London, writes: —"Friends and admirers of Emanuel Geibel in this country have felt grieved and surprised by the insinuations that were made against the character of that poet by a Munich Correspondent. They had always known Geibel as a frank and honest man, and could not unite in their minds their personal recollections of their friend with the reproaches laid at his door. They thought the writer might have been misled by town-talk, and that, without intending to do so, he yet might have misrepresented facts. Having written to Munich on the subject, the answer which they received, and which comes from the most authentic and reliable source, shows that they were right in their suppositions. The facts, devoid of coterie feeling and personal sensitiveness, are simply these:—By the death of the late Justinus Kerner, a place had become vacant, for a poet, in the Maximilian Order. In the Chapter, of which Geibel is not only a member, but in which he is the only representative of *belles-lettres*, Eduard Morike, the excellent Suabian poet, and Bodenstedt were proposed in the place of Kerner. Geibel, upon his conscience and conviction, voted for the Suabian, the majority voted for the Munich candidate, and the King (certainly not 'persuaded' by Geibel, although, perhaps, following Geibel's judgment, which may have appeared to him more competent than that of the other members) decided in favour of Morike. Geibel, therefore, has done nothing but given an honest and independent vote, and this by no means in a meddling or interfering way, but in his official capacity and in duty bound. That he thinks Morike (who, besides is Bodenstedt's senior by fifteen years) a greater poet than Bodenstedt, (whose talents and merits at the same time he fully appreciates) is a matter of taste, and it would be more than unjust to accuse him, as of a crime, of the open avowal of his opinion. Altogether, it is thought that the fierceness of your Correspondent's attack is unjustifiable. Having allowed that attack a space in your columns, you will certainly not object to the present defence. It is, let it be repeated, a mere statement of the facts as they have really occurred."

By the sudden death of Baron Cotta, Germany has lost her Murray. The late head of the firm succeeded to his father's business in 1832, increased and extended it. Without enjoying such a monopoly of the publishing trade, or coming in contact with such great names as his father, he distinguished himself by immense activity in and out of his business, kept his house at the head of German firms, and earned no less than seven decorations. Scarcely one of the more celebrated living authors of Germany but has been in relations with Cotta; and his name appears at the foot of more title-pages than almost any publisher since the times of Tonson and Dodsley. The history of the elder Cotta might be entitled the Romance of Book selling. By the foundation of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, in 1798,—after the plan of it had been concerted five years earlier with Schiller,—he tried a perilous experiment, but one whose later success had the most important results. Schiller's health was not equal to the work of a daily newspaper, but he edited the well-known magazine, the *Horen*, for Cotta, and thus brought the publisher into friendly relations with Goethe and Herder. Nothing has contributed more powerfully to the reputation of the house of Cotta than its editions of the German classics. As Murray is ever coupled with Byron and Moxon with Tennyson, so Cotta has at once the ancient connexion of the older race of poets and that of the new.

The *Forhandlinger* of the Videnskabs-Selskabets at Christiania contains a curious and interesting paper, by Prof. C. A. Holmboe, on the system of weights used in ancient Scandinavia, and its similarity to, if not identity with, a system of weights used in Southern India. He shows that when the Roman pound of twelve ounces was in use over great part of Europe, the old Scandinavian weights were, 1 mork=8 aurar, 1 eyrir=3 ertugar. In this table *mork* is the original of the later term *marc*; *aurar* is the plural of *eyrir*, and *ertugar* of *ertug*; in modern spelling, *öre* and *örtug*. The corresponding Indian table is follows:—1 seer=8 pala, 1 pala=3 tola. The coincidence is remarkable, and not less so the fact as pointed out by Prof. Holmboe, that there is a perfect equality in the weights of the two systems. For verification of his conclusions, he gives a table of the weight of the ounce (eyrir, pala) in different countries of Europe and India, which may be consulted with advantage by those who are interested in the question; and he has endeavoured to find traces of the system of weights along the route taken by the Scandinavians in their migration from the East, which remained open as a much-frequented commercial route down to the time of the great Tartar invasion. But the result of his researches in this particular amounts to no more than that about thirty years ago a large number of silver ingots were dug up at Rinzan, nearly in the centre of Russia, the average weight of which is very near that of the ancient Scandinavian *mork*. And with respect to the equality of the weights, Prof. Holmboe puts forward the hypothesis that the ancestors of the Scandinavians took with them the system already established in India, in support of which he cites a